§ 303.16

§ 303.16 Infants and toddlers with disabilities.

- (a) As used in this part, *infants and toddlers with disabilities* means individuals from birth through age two who need early intervention services because they—
- (1) Are experiencing developmental delays, as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures, in one or more of the following areas:
 - (i) Cognitive development.
- (ii) Physical development, including vision and hearing.
 - (iii) Communication development.
 - (iv) Social or emotional development.
 - (v) Adaptive development; or
- (2) Have a diagnosed physical or mental condition that has a high probability of resulting in developmental delay.
- (b) The term may also include, at a State's discretion, children from birth through age two who are at risk of having substantial developmental delays if early intervention services are not provided.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1432(5))

NOTE 1: The phrase "a diagnosed physical or mental condition that has a high probability of resulting in developmental delay," as used in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, applies to a condition if it typically results in developmental delay. Examples of these conditions include chromosomal abnormalities; genetic or congenital disorders; severe sensory impairments, including hearing and vision; inborn errors of metabolism; disorders reflecting disturbance of the development of the nervous system; congenital infections; disorders secondary to exposure to toxic substances, including fetal alcohol syndrome; and severe attachment disorders.

NOTE 2: With respect to paragraph (b) of this section, children who are at risk may be eligible under this part if a State elects to extend services to that population, even though they have not been identified as disabled.

Under this provision, States have the authority to define who would be "at risk of having substantial developmental delays if early intervention services are not provided." In defining the "at risk" population, States may include well-known biological and environmental factors that can be identified and that place infants and toddlers "at risk" for developmental delay. Commonly cited factors include low birth weight, respiratory distress as a newborn, lack of oxygen, brain hemorrhage, infection, nutritional deprivation, and a history of abuse or ne-

glect. It should be noted that "at risk" factors do not predict the presence of a barrier to development, but they may indicate children who are at higher risk of developmental delay than children without these problems.

§ 303.17 Multidisciplinary.

As used in this part, *multidisciplinary* means the involvement of two or more disciplines or professions in the provision of integrated and coordinated services, including evaluation and assessment activities in §303.322 and development of the IFSP in §303.342.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1435(a)(3), 1436(a))

§ 303.18 Natural environments.

As used in this part, *natural environments* means settings that are natural or normal for the child's age peers who have no disabilities.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1435 and 1436)

[63 FR 18294, Apr. 14, 1998]

§303.19 Parent.

- (a) General. As used in this part, "parent" means—
- (1) A natural or adoptive parent of a child;
 - (2) A guardian;
- (3) A person acting in the place of a parent (such as a grandparent or stepparent with whom the child lives, or a person who is legally responsible for the child's welfare); or
- (4) A surrogate parent who has been assigned in accordance with §303.406.
- (b) Foster parent. Unless State law prohibits a foster parent from acting as a parent, a State may allow a foster parent to act as a parent under Part C of the Act if—
- (1) The natural parents' authority to make the decisions required of parents under the Act has been extinguished under State law; and
 - (2) The foster parent—
- (i) Has an ongoing, long-term parental relationship with the child;
- (ii) Is willing to make the decisions required of parents under the Act; and
- (iii) Has no interest that would conflict with the interests of the child.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1401(19), 1431-1445)

[64 FR 12535, Mar. 12, 1999]